EXTRA JOURNAL.

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EXTRA JOURNAL.

Under the direction of the Whig State Cent'l Committee.

SPRINGFIELD...ILLINOIS.

MAY 15, 1843.

OUR BOND HOLDERS.

The annexed article from *Thompson's Bank Reporter* of New York, furnishes matter for the grave consideration of our citizens. Our foreign bond holders are determined to use all legal means to enforce the payment of their demands; and it is not unlikely that they will be sustained in their claims upon States and upon individuals. Even should every individual of the State follow the example of our Governor and State Printers, in supporting the election of men to important offices who now repudiating doctrines, it is not likely that the State, or that the individals composing it, can avoid paying their just debts. The State printers here are avowedly in favor of a war with England; but a war even would not cancel our obligations to the holders of our bonds in England.

"It has been known to us, for month past, that the heavy holders of discredited State stocks were corresponding with each other, and collecting the opinions of the ablest lawyers in this country, with a view of instituting suits against the States and against individual citizens, on dishonored State bonds.

Such encouragement has been given, that an agent was dispatched to Europe by the last steamer, to solicit the co-operation of English, French and Dutch bondholders.

It is in contemplation to institute two suits, before the proper tribunals; one against a non-paying State, another against a citizen of a non-paying State.

By some it is contended that every citizen's farm is liable for a judgement against a State; and that States are corporations, emanating from the federal compact, and liable to be sued.

Others counsel a shorter course, and contend that every [illegible] tract between the State and the bondholders, and is liable, individually, on every bond the State rightfully owes.

The most eminent counsel have been retained for the prosecution, and all that talent and money can do will be done. We have not faith enough, however, to go in for a rise in stocks."

MEMORIAL OF THE ENGLISH HOLDERS OF AMERICAN SECURITIES.

What honest man can read the following without feelings of the most profound regret? The indebted States on the pledge of their honor—on the faith they invoked for their republican institutions—borrowed money of foreigners, and now refuse to make any effort to save their honor.

Shall this disgrace be perpetual? When do the loco foco States design to remember their pledges?—for it should ever be remembered that loco foco States only adopt the infamous doctrine of Repudiation.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN ENGLAND.

The following is a copy of the petition mentioned in the London papers as having been presented to Mr. Everett, our Minister to England, by the holders of American State bonds in that country:

To his Excellency Edward Everett, our Minister of the United States of America at the Court of St. James.

Sir: We, the undersigned, beg leave earnestly to call your attention, and that of the Government which you represent, to the painful situation in which we are placed, owing to the failure of several States, of your country in fulfiling the engagements into which they have entered with their public creditors.

In becoming holders of public securities of your States, we trusted—as the whole of the past history of your country and the universal opinion of mankind then seemed to warrant us in doing—to the untarnished honor of the People of America; firmly believing that, whatever the reverse of fortune which might befall them, or whatever the sacrifices which they might be called upon to make in order to redeem their plighted faith, it would always be their first and paramount duty, their pride and their pleasure to take care that those whose money they had solicited and obtained on solemn assurance of repayment, should never have occasion to reproach them with broken pledges and violated obligations.

Such were our confident expectations. How sadly those expectations have been disappointed by natural events it is hardly necessary for us now to declare. Nor can it surprise you, sir, who must be acquainted with the general sentiments of Europe on this painful subject, to learn from us, the sufferers, how unsatisfactory, in our opinion, are the grounds on which your countryman rest the non-fulfilment of their engagements. We, sir, in this country, who for ages past have made, and are still proud to make, such great efforts for the preservation of our National faith inviolate; we, who hold that, to whatever extent a contract is binding on an individual, to the same extent it is binding, in conscience, on a sovereign State: nay, is even more so, for the reason that, in the former case, *there is*, in the latter is *not*, a disinterested tribunal to which the oppressed may fly for succor and redress; we can never admit the doctrine and we now earnestly protest against it, that a State, which has pledged its faith, and its resources, is at liberty, on the mere plea that its engagements are irksome and inconvenient, or even oppressive, to relieve itself from them, by making a sacrifice of its creditors. In such a proceeding, we can see, and at one time we are sure your countrymen would have seen, nothing but a crying injustice: Might trampling on right, public faith reduced to a mockery, and the most solemn obligations treated as so much waste paper!

"This is not all, sir: We protest too, as earnestly, against the doctrine, that the innocent holders of the genuine public securities of a country can ever be justly made to suffer for the fraud or negligence of the officers whom the Government, in its uncontrolled discretion may have employed in the transaction of its business; a doctrine, indeed so utterly at variance with the most elementary principles of jurisprudence, that, whatever countenance it may have lately received from some of your State Legislatures, we are quite sure that no one court of justice in your country would tolerate it, for a moment, in any private suit between man and man.

In thus bringing our grievances under your consideration, sir we should leave our task but half performed, if we took no notice of an impression, which, we understand, prevails very generally amongst your people, that their creditors in this country are, in a great measure, men of large fortunes, to whom a failure in their securities can occasion but little inconvenience. Even if such were the case it would, in our view of the matter furnish no ground for any departure from the ordinary obligations of good faith. In fact, however though there may be a few amongst us in more affluent circumstances, yet by far the larger portion of us are persons in the middle ranks of life. Officers on half pay, superannuated clerks, retired tradesmen living on small means, aged spinsters, widows and orphans; many of whom have invested their all in the purchase of your securities, at high prices, and now depend for their subsistence, some even for their daily bread, on good faith of your people.

We solemnly ask, Shall this dependance be placed in vain? Is it possible that your countrymen should be indifferent to the misery they will create, to the many hearts they may break, by a perseverance in their present policy? Are they prepared, at the outset of a career which might be so honorable and so brilliant, to face the orphan's tears and the widow's curse? Are they prepared to brave that retributive judgement, which, in the dispensation of Providence, and in the order of Nature itself, never fails to overtake notorious injustice, national or individual? We cannot credit it. We remember, with revived hope and confidence, that your people own the same ancestors—that they speak the same language—that they have drawn their rules of morality from the same sources as ourselves. We will never believe, therefore, but that they have, rooted in their very nature, the same love of justice which has always distinguished our common race, and to which, under Heaven, this nation owes so many blessings. But it would be an unworthy deception on our part were we not to tell you plainly, sir, that you have in our opinion, now reached a highly critical moment in the history of your nation; and we anxiously warn you that, unless the States [illegible] selves quietly and earnestly to the duty of retrieving the character of their country, the opportunity for doing so may be lost forever.

In thus addressing you, sir, we are aware that we have spoken our minds freely, but surely not more so than we have a right to do, from the extreme hardship of our case, and the cruel anxiety we have suffered. As we ask no favor at the hands of your countrymen, but simple justice, so justice being withheld, it is not our fault that we are obliged thus to press our claims in the language of censure and remonstrance.

In conclusion, sir, we respectfully entreat that you will forward this memorial to the Chief Magistrate of your country, with an earnest request from us that it may be laid before both Houses of Congress at their ensuing session, and that copies of it may be forwarded to the Governors of the different States; and generally, that every means consistent with your constitutional usages may be adopted both by the Legislative authorities of your country, in aid of a cause, which if it much concerns our private interests, *concerns no less the honor of the United States of America.* Your known probity, sir, is a sufficient assurance to us that our sufferings will have your kind sympathy; our call for redress your cordial support; and we are too well aware of the great and deserved influence which you derive from your station and high character, not to express a sincere hope that no good offices may be spared in our behalf.

We are, sir, your excellency's most humble and obedient servants.

ELECTIONS.

The whigs have succeeded in carrying the *city of New Orleans* by triumphant majorities. The election was severely contested.

The city election in *New York* has terminated in the complete success of the loco focos. Robert Morris is elected Mayor by about 5,000 majority. The Courier says—"The frauds practiced in the city cannot be successful in the country. There need be no apprehension but the whig banner will wave triumphant in the Presidential contest of 1844."

The whigs carried the common council of Brooklyn---the locos the mayor by a small majority.

The whigs have also carried the city of Hudson.

It is remarked that in all the important towns in New York where the system of Colonization is not employed, the whigs have succeeded, or made great gains on the previous elections. Colonization cannot be practiced in a general election.

The Whigs have achieved a glorious victory in Albany—having carried the city election by 263 majority. The whigs carried the 4th ward by 47 majority. "As goes the fourth ward so goes the State."

The friends of "law and order" in Rhode Island at the late election defeated the 'clam' party by a large majority.

GEN. JACKSON'S FINE.

The following is an extract from Senator McRoberts' speech in the Senate of the United States, February 17th, 1843:

"There is nothing in the Constitution or Laws in regard to the power to declare martial law by that name. But the very power to declare war, carried with it necessarily, the power of the General to command his camp: *and the General must himself be the judge as to the limits of his camp*."—[See State Register of the 24th of March, 1843.]

The following is an extract from the Constitution of the United States, Art. 1, Sec. 9, Sub. sec. 2, under the head of the powers of Congress:

"The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."

Now, is not the power of suspending this writ wholly in Congress?

Amendment to the Constitution, Art.

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime, unless on presentment and indictment of a grand jury, except in cases *arising in the* Land and Naval forces, or in the Militia in actual service, in the time of war or public danger."

The following are extracts from Tytler's Elements of General History, page 262, reign of Charles I:

"A new Parliament exhibited a spirit of determined reformation. A Petition of Right was passed by both Houses which declared the illegality of raising money without their sanction, or enforcing loans from the subject,—annulled all taxes imposed without consent of Parliament,—and abolished the exercise of Martial law, and Charles was obliged, with much reluctance, to give his assent to this great retrenchment of prerogative, sanctioned by the usage of the most popular law of his predecessors."

Judge Tytler, in speaking of the glorious Revolution of 1688, says:

"The personal security and the rights of the subjects are further guarded by these three peculiarities of the British Constitution—the *Habeas Corpus*—trial by jury,—and the liberty of the [illegible] *corpus* every prisoner must be brought before a Judge, the cause of his detainer certified and the Judge's authority interposed to it. The violation of this Statute is punishable by the highest penalties. The *habeas corpus* may be suspended in times of danger to the State as during the existing of a conspiracy or rebellion."

Amendments to the Constitution, Art. 8th, says:

"No *fact* tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States than according to the common law."

The writ of *habeas corpus*, and trial by jury, is guaranteed to the lowest individual citizen of the United States. The General's authority is confined to the persons in actual service; he cannot extend his command over any other person. Will any American freeman sanction the odious doctrine, that a General may declare martial law, and be judge of the limits of his own camp? Senator McRoberts seems to claim the power for a General to declare war, as well as to command his camp! The Senator is dead. We bear no malice against the dead; but the sentiments he has given, are abhorent to the genius of our Institutions, and of the rights of our people. Carry them out, and our free Government will end in a Military Republic like that of Rome, or Revolutionary France.

A few more words and we shall have done with this subject. Gen. Jackson's friends had power for twelve years, and had the power at any time to have released him from the fine imposed by Judge Hall, on the 28th March, 1815—two months and 20 days after the victory. In a communication to the Secretary of War, shortly after the victory of the 8th January, he stated, that he entertained no fear of the return of the British army. He was informed from various sources of the return of peace, but the official information by mail, was unusually delayed. If Gen. Jackson is poor, and needy, give him thousands, but let us never part with an iota of our rights and immunities. In relation to the agitation of this question at present, we have heard an honest democrat and patron of the Register, make this significant remark, that "it was done to get the benefit of Gen. Jackson's popularity for the office seeking democrats." If we are not much mistaken martial law was never declared by Washington, and the only instances of it in this country were at New Orleans by Generals Wilkinson and Jackson.

Publicola.

The La Salle Whig Circular.

This Circular is addressed to the whigs of the Fourth Congressional District. We commend it to the attention of our whig readers in that District. With prompt action and perseverance, the whig cause will be found far from hopeless in that section of the State. A large majority of the emigration to that district is whig. By keeping up a proper organization, and sending intelligence among the people, we have every confidence that that District will soon be found on the side of right principles. There are choice whigs in Vermillion, Champaign and Iroquois, whose especial attention we have been desired to call to the La Salle Circular. We trust that, animated by the spirit of 1840, they will send delegates to the District Convention, and prepare the way for the great triumph of 1844.

As an auxiliary to help on the good work, we invite the whigs of that, as well as other Districts, to distribute in all their Districts the EXTRA JOURNAL, published under the direction of the Whig State Central Committee, 50 copies of which, twice a month, can be had during the ensuing Canvass, for 10 dollars. Two numbers have already been printed and are subject to orders sent to the office of this paper.

CIRCULAR

Of the Whig Corresponding Committee of La Salle county, calling a Whig convention for the fourth congressional district.

At a meeting of the Whig citizens of La Salle county, held at Ottawa on the 18th of March last, it was resolved that, inasmuch as there existed no organized body of Whigs within this district, whose peculiar duty it was to call a congressional convention, they therefore, as members of the [illegible] hold county meetings in each county in the district, and appoint delegates, upon the ratio adopted by the Whigs of this State, to a district convention at some central point, to nominate a candidate for Congress and one delegate to a national convention. The meeting further suggested Thursday, the 25th of May, as a suitable time to hold the convention, and invited their Whig friends to hold the Convention at Ottawa.

The meeting appointed a corresponding committee to correspond with the Whigs in other parts of the district, and agree upon a time and place of holding the Convention.

The corresponding committee, thus appointed, have accordingly corresponded with the Whigs in every county in the district, and are satisfied that Juliet would be the most acceptable *place* for the meeting of the convention. Our correspondents throughout the district, unanimously agree in approving *the time* and *ratio* recommended, except the central committee of Cook county, who have recommended to us a later day and a larger ratio of representation.

This communication, however, was not received until the 12th inst., and after some of the counties had chosen their delegates upon the ratio proposed by us in our correspondence.

In order to secure unity and uniformity in our movements in every county in the district, it seems necessary that a call for a convention, fixing the time, place and ratio, should be *immediately* published.

Having collected and ascertained, as fully as practicable, the wishes of the Whigs generally throughout the district, in obedience thereto, we now proceed to call a convention of the Whigs in the 4th congressional district, to nominate a candidate for congress, and appoint a delegate to the national whig convention.

The convention to be held at Juliet, on Thursday, the 25th day of May, 1843, and "to be composed of a number of delegates from each county equal to double the number of its representation in the general assembly, provided that each county shall have at least one delegate."

This ratio will entitle the several counties to the following number of delegates respectively:

Cook,	8	La Salle	6
Lake,	2	Grundy,	1
Will,	7	Kennall,	2
Du Page,	3	Bureau,	3
Iroquois,	2	Mc Lean,	5
Kane,	5	Livingston,	1
McHenry,	2	Vermillion,	7
Boone,	2	Champaigne,	2
De Kalb,	2		

The committee trust that a zealous spirit of patriotism and unanimity, will ensure a full and harmonious convention.

By order of the Committee,

P. SCHERMERHORN, *Chairman.*

A. A. Fisher, *Secretary.*

Ottawa, April, 20, 1843.

☞ The locos are opposed to Conventions being held in whig precincts or whig counties. "Ain't that STROORDINARY!"

The Tariff and the State Register.

For weeks past the columns of the Rogistor have teemed with editorials, denouncing the Tariff act of tho late Congress, and with at least the *seeming of demagoguism*, parading before the public, all the items in that act upon which a duty had been levied. We thought it to be our duty to notice these articles, and in our last papor we stated that the whigs passed that act, because it became necessary to sustain the honor and credit of tho government,—to pay its debts and to supply it with the means of paying its ordinary expenses,—which expenses had been reduced by the whigs down to *sixteen millions of dollars for the year*,—ONE HALF the amount expended under tho administration of Mr. Van Buren; and that in laying this Tariff, tho whigs have so *discriminated* as to protect the domestic industry of the country.

We also stated that in warring against the Tariff act, possed by the whigs, the Register and the Clique wore warring against the great men of tho 'democratic' party,—against Jackson, Van Buren, Johnson, Wright, Buchanan, Benton and others, who have all voted for higher Tariffs than that passed by the whigs; and that this course of the Register was dictated by hostility to Mr. VanBuren, who had voted for the tariffs of 1824 and 1828, and by a desire to create an interest for Mr. Calhoun, who had termed these acts, particularly that of 1828, "bills of abominations."

The editors of the Register in their paper of last wook, in reply, say that they are opposed to "the late Tariff act, because it robs Illinois," and that they go for the "interest of our own State." This, we are sorry to say, is dodging tho question, and playing the demagogue. How does it "rob Illinois"? Does it operate more unequally upon Illinois than upon any other State? No. Does Illinois pay more than her fair proportion towards the support of the honor and the credit of the general government? No. How then is she "robbed"? The Register and the Clique *love* the "dear State;" but long will the "dear State" regret, that when tho Register and the Clique were passing laws for the creation of the State Bank, and a splendid Internal Improvement system; when they were fitting out Commissioners with high salaries to sell State Bonds in the eastern cities and in Europe, that coescience then did not cry out in tones of thunder, "*You are robbing the State!*"

But they are opposed to the Tariff, because it is a "*high pressure tariff.*" What the Register means by a "high pressure tariff," we are at a loss to conceive. Is it because it raises too much revenue? This they cannot mean. They must mean that the duties laid by the late Tariff act are so much higher than the Tariffs of 1824 and 1828, that it deserves to be called the "high tariff." With the view of ascertaining the truth of this matter, let us make a comparison of the duties on some of the leading articles under the last four tariff acts:—

Species of Merchandise.	Rates of duty under the Tariffs of			
	1824.	1828.	1832-3.	1842.
Cloths and cassimeres	30⅔ per ct.	55 per ct.	50 per ct	40 per ct.
Merino shawls of wool	36⅔ "	55 "	50 "	40 "
Blankets not above 75 cents each	27½ "	38½ "	5 "	15 "
" above 75 cents each	27½ "	38½ "	25 "	25 "
Woolen hosiery, gloves, mits, &c.	27½ "	38½ "	25 "	30 "
Worsted stuffs	27½ "	27½ "	free	30 "
Worsted yarn	36⅔ "	36⅔ "	20 per ct.	40 "
Woolen yarn	36⅔ "	36⅔ "	50½ & 4 cts	30 "
Other manufactures of wool	36⅔ "	36⅔ "	50 per ct.	40 "
Wool unmanufactured not above 8 cts per pound	16½ "	55½ & 4 cts	free	5 "
" " above 8 cts per pound	33 "	55½ & 4 cts	40½ & 4 cts	30½ & 3 cts.
Flannels	36⅔ "	49½ per ct	16 cts	14 "
Cotton bagging	3¾ cts.	5 cts.	3½ "	4 "
Clothing ready made	33 per ct.	55 per ct.	50 per ct.	50 per ct.
Sugar, brown	3 cts.	3 cts.	2½ cts	2½ "
" white clayed, &c.	4 "	4 "	3½ "	4 "
" leaf	12 "	12 "	12 "	6 "
Cheese	9 "	9 "	9 "	9 "
Lard	3 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
Lead, pig, bar, &c.	2 "	3 "	3 "	3 "
Iron nails, cut	5 "	5 "	5 "	3 "
" wrought	5 "	5 "	5 "	4 "
spikes	4 "	4 "	4 "	3 "
cables, chain, &c.	3 "	3 "	3 "	2½ "
Blacksmith's hammers and sledges	27½ per ct.	2½ "	2½ "	2½ "
Castings, vessels of	1½ cts.	1½ "	1½ "	1½ "
" other	1 "	1 "	1 "	1 "
round and Brazier's rods	3 "	3½ "	3 "	2½ "
nail and spike rods	3 "	3½ "	3 "	21 "
sheet and hoop	3 "	3½ "	3 "	2½ "
bar manufactured by rolling	150 cwt.	105 cwt	150 cwt.	125 cwt.
manufactured otherwise	90 "	1 ct. lb.	90 "	85 "
Salt	20 cts. 56lbs	20 cts.	10 cts	8 cts.
Glass bottles, black, n by a 1 quart	200	200	200	300
n by a 2 quarts	250	250	250	400
Window glass, n by a 8 by 10 inches	300	300	300	
n by a 10 by 12 inches	350	350	350	
above 10 by 12 inches	406	400	400	
Shoes and slippers, silk	30	30	30	30
pronells, and other stuff	25	25	25	25
leather	25	25	25	25
children's	15	15	15	15
Boots and bootees	150	150	150	125

It will be seen from this table that the Tariff of 1828 is the highest of the four, and that of 1842, the *lowest*. Look, for instance, at the duty on Woolens, on Iron, on Salt, on Sugar—and all those tariffs levy a duty on Tea and Coffee except the whig Tariff of 1842, which admits *these articles of every day consumption duty free!* The Tariff of 1842, is the lowest of the four. Why, then, does the Register call it the "high pressure Tariff!" Did the editors of that paper use this term because they thought *it well adapted to address the prejudice and ignorance of their readers?* Beware or they MAY find out your attempt to deceive them.

But the Register says:

"The Journal declares that Andrew Jackson, Silas Wright, Mr. Buchanan, Col. Johnson, Mr Benton and Mr. Van Buren, and almost every leader of the democratic party (except Mr. Calhoun) voted for the highest Tariff ever laid in this country. The assertions of the Journal amount to nothing, and the above statement it makes is untrue."

Here is a direct issue of fact between the Register and ourselves. We did state in substance, and now repeat, that in warring against the Tariff, the Register was warring against the great men of its own party, who had voted for the higher Tariffs of 1824 and 1828,—much higher Tariffs than that passed by the whigs in 1842. The issue thus formed between us is easily settled. We will refer the Register and its readers to House Document 244 of second session of 27th Congress, page 146, where will be found the yeas and nays upon the Tariff act of 1824, which passed the Senate by the following vote; and amongst the yeas will be found the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, JOHN H. EATON, ANDREW JACKSON and THOMAS H. BENTON.

YEAS—Messrs. John Chandler, John Holmes, Samuel Bell, James D'Wolf, Nehemiah R. Knight, Henry W Edwards, James Lanman, William A. Palmer, Horatio Seymour, MARTIN VAN BUREN, Mahlon Dickerson, Joseph McIlvaine, William Findlay, Walter Lowrie, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, Isham Talbot, John H. Eaton, ANDREW JACKSON, Ethan Allen Brown, Benjamin Ruggles, James Noble, Waller Taylor, Jesse B. Thomas, David Barton THOMAS H. BENTON.

In the same Document, and on page 158, will be found the yeas and nays upon the Tariff act of 1828 as it passed the Senate, and among the yeas will be found the names of MARTIN VAN BUREN, LOUIS M'LANE, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, JOHN H. EATON, ELIAS K. KANE, JESSE B. THOMAS and THOMAS H. BENTON.

YEAS—Messrs. Daniel Webster, Nehemiah R. Knight, Samuel A. Foot, Calvin Willey, Dudley Chase, Horatio, Seymour, Nathan Sanford, MARTIN VAN BUREN, Mahlon Dickerson, Ephraim Bateman, Isaac D. Barnard, William Marks, LOUIS McLANE, Henry M. Ridgley, RICHARD M. JOHNSON, John Rowan, JOHN H. EATON, William H. Harrison, Benjamin Ruggles, Dominique Bouligny, William Hendricks, James Noble, ELIAS K. KANE, JESSE B. THOMAS, David Barton, THOMAS H. BENTON.

It is possible that the editors of the Register may be unable to procure the document above referred to, we will therefore direct them to the pages of the Senate Journal, where they will find recorded these yeas and nays. The act of 1824 passed the Senate May 13th. See Senate Journal 1st session 18th Congress, page 401. That of 1828, passed the Senate May 13th. See Senate Journal 1st session, 20th Congress, page 410. We hope the editors of the Register will consult these authorities, and never hereafter without blushing, deny the truth of our statement of this matter.

When we saw the editors of the Register attacking the tariff, and of course all who had supported the tariff, what other inference could be fairly drawn but that they were attacking Mr. VAN BUREN, who had voted for the highest Tariff ever passed! What other inference could we draw but that they are making interest for Mr. Calhoun, who, as the head of the cotton interest, had always opposed the tariff? We will close this article by asking the attention of the Register to the following letter of President JACKSON, written in 1824, the same year in which he voted for the Tariff:

"Washington City, April 26, 1824.

"Heaven smiled upon and gave us liberty and independence. That same Providence has blessed us with the means of national independence and *national defence*. If we omit, or refuse, to use the gifts which he has extended to us, we deserve not the continuation of his blessing. He has filled our mountains and our plains with *minerals*—with lead, iron and copper, and given us a climate and soil for the growing of *hemp* and *wool*. These being the great materials of our national defence, they ought to have extended to them adequate and fair PROTECTION; that our *manufactures* and *laborers* may be placed in a *fair competition with those of Europe*, and that we may have within our country a supply of those leading and important articles so essential in war.

"I will ask what is the real situation of the agriculturist? Where has the American farmer a *market* for his surplus produce? Except for Cotton he has neither a foreign, nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, when there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is *too much labor employed in agriculture?* Common sense at once points out the remedy. Take from agriculture in the United States *six hundred thousand men, women and children*, and you will at once give a market for more breadstuffs than all Europe now furnishes us. In short, sir we have been too long subject to the *policy of British merchants*. It is time we should become a little more *Americanised*, and instead of *feeding paupers and laborers of England, feed our own*; or else in a short time by continuing our present policy, we shall all be rendered *paupers ourselves*. It is therefore my opinion that a careful and judicious TARIFF is much wanted to pay our *national debt*, and to afford us the means of that defence within ourselves on which the safety of our country and liberty depends; and last though not least, give a proper distribution to our labor, which must prove beneficial to the happiness, independence and wealth of the community.

I am, sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, ANDREW JACKSON."

More Specie.

The Steam-ship Columbia, arrived at Boston, has brought more than a MILLION of DOLLARS in SPECIE.

This must be sad news to our loco focos. They know it is one of the happy effects of the whig tariff. Nothing pleases these locos so well as to hear of large arrivals of British broadcloths at New York and Boston, and large amounts of specie going out to England, to pay for them. They don't want money plenty, for fear it will make business good, give employment to mechanics and laborers, and secure a fair price for farmers' produce. These arrivals of specie break into their calculations of reducing labor to 10 cents a day, wheat to 16 and corn to four cents a bushel. But we say, let the SPECIE COME! It will not remain idle long. It will soon be employed in giving a spur to industry; and, if the Tariff is suffered to exist, the time will not be long before, even in the far west, we shall feel its invigorating influences in all branches of industry.

The duty on Salt.

The Register, in several articles, has denounced the whigs of Congress, for levying a duty of 8 cents on the bushel (56 lbs.) of imported salt. It considers the duty as without precedent and an outrage upon the people. Well, how stands this matter? We copy from our comparative statement the specific duties laid upon this article by the

Tariffs of	1824	1228	1832	1842
Salt, duty, bush.	20 cts.	20 cts.	10 cts.	8 cts.

So it appears that Martin Van Buren, Richard M. Johnson, Andrew Jackson, and Thomas H. Benton, voted to lay a duty on salt of 20 cents a bushel—whereas the whig tariff lays a duty of only 8 cents upon the bushel! This exposure of the attempt of the editors of the Register to deceive their honest and confiding readers, should send the crimson to their cheeks.

One would think from the articles which have of late appeared in the Register, that the editors of that paper were sellers of "ready-made clothing," and that the *real cause* of complaint was, that the whigs, to protect the Tailors at home, had imposed a duty of fifty per cent. upon the labor of Foreign Tailors in the shape of "ready made clothing," imported from abroad.

☞The Register admits that it is in favor of *repudiating* all debts which cannot be *legally* collected. Of course it is in favor of State repudiation, as bills of credit issued by the States *cannot be legally collected*. The State printers are getting on rapidly in the Repudiation track.

The last Register, in effect, admits our inference, that the editors were more friendly to Mr. Calhoun than to Mr. Van Buren, to be true,—at least so we understand them in their last paper. We are anxious to know the position of our neighbors in the great contest now going on in the party between Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren. But hear the editors! "NOTHING would afford us GREATER pleasure than to support Mr. Calhoun if he becomes the choice of the democracy of the whole Union; but we are pulling no *secret* wires in his favor." This looks like a committal. Again, "Mr. Calhoun's Land Bill, ceding the public lands to the States, is the great measure which makes him so highly *esteemed by our people*."

By the bye, ROBERT SMITH, one of those whom we named last week, as going over from the whig party but lately, and joining the democracy to control them, has succeeded in obtaining the nomination over such rabid democrats as Reynolds and Shields.—This looks ominous of the continued success of the 'whig democrats.' Mr. Ficklin, Mr. Cavarly, Col. Strode, Dr. Berry, when will we hear from you?

Boyer has abdicated the Presidency of Hayti, and has reached Jamaica, with three millions of dollars in specie. The government of Hayti is now administered by a Council of 24 persons.

The Court Martial at New York have acquitted Lt. McKenzie of every charge preferred against him; and this decision has been ratified by the President and published.

The true interests of the People.

Though "consistency is a jewel," so to "know the right, and still the wrong pursue," is folly. One truth is as plain as the other. Every man claims to have certain fixed political opinions and principles. The end and aim of all legislation we consider to be the public good and the prosperity of the people. And we are apt to identify our opinions with those who solicit our suffrages, and with those who are prominent in public life; and we conceive that to sustain our principles, necessarily, (in order to be consistent,) requires our support of those who *profess* to agree with us. In other words, voters, are more apt to support "men" than "measures." Reflection will teach us that in this way, we are often deceived. The true policy of our government, and the "measures" which we may conceive most conducive to the prosperity of the country, are not subjects of change, while "men," ambitious and seeking place and preferment, will and do change their former positions and opinions.

It is worthy of remark that the vast majority of the citizens of this republic must be considered as unanimous in one wish and hope—that prosperity may again return to take the place of present distress, that business every where throughout the length and breadth of the land may revive—that our currency may be firmly regulated—that the industry of thousands of laborers now toiling under low wages, may be adequately rewarded, and that the honor of our country at home and abroad may be maintained unsullied. Yet, as unanimous as are these wishes and hopes, we find ourselves arranged on antagonistic sides, contending for the same thing by means diametrically opposite. The cause of this is, the influence of mere "names," "men." The renowned and worthy hero, who filled the page of his country's history with glory, deserts the path that his patriotism has marked out, and flushed with the civic honors added to his military crown, he wields the power placed upon him and secured by his popularity, to subserve his own will, and to sustain his own judgment. Instead of amending what was evil in the national regulator of the currency, he destroys all that was good; distributes the public funds and the surplus revenue to favorite and subservient Banks, and enjoins upon their Directors to loan to the people, or in other words, to "afford facilities," &c.

The Great Bank of the Union, which, properly checked and guarded, might safely keep and disburse the public revenue, and cause a constant flow of currency and exchanges throughout the land, must be levelled to the ground, to make room for hundreds of worse "monsters," warmed into life and being by State Legislatures, whence proceeded speculation in its wildest forms, political speculation and fraud, and finally universal ruin, public and private distress; under which our country and thousands of her citizens now lie prostrate. The disasters that followed the free use of Banking privileges, aroused the public mind against them and forgetting the causes of their origin, the people joined in a hue and cry against a currency which under the administrations of Washington, Madison and Jefferson, had answered every purpose of business and revenue. The great personal popularity of Gen. Jackson carried all before him, and secured his re-election, and the same personal power elevated his successor, Van Buren. Having assumed the name of "democrats" yet the supporters of Mr. Van Buren in 1840 failed of obtaining the support of the democracy, and the people, rising in their majesty and strength, decided what they considered to be their true interests, and broke the charm and tyranny of an imposing "name." But an event as disastrous to the new-born hopes of millions, as it was unexpected, has prevented the speedy accomplishment of those plans of reform so loudly demanded. The sudden death of the lamented HARRISON, the dispersion of the Cabinet, and the extraordinary defection of his successor, and the private, selfish and ambitious warfare he is continually waging against the people who elevated him to the Vice Presidency, have thrown a gloom around our advancement to prosperity, which the undying energy of the people alone can dissipate. All that we have to do, therefore, is again to buckle on our armor for a new contest, to *to vote for "principles,"* as we did in 1840,—and never to despond, or yield the contest. Let the people fight for their own interests. Let them return again to the old landmarks of prosperity, and vote for "men" only, as they are worthy instruments of carrying out their own designs.

"INFAMOUS DOCTRINE."

The Ottawa Free Trader says, the charge that the loco focos of the last legislature sustained the doctrine that the legislature had power to repeal charters, *is false*, and denounces that doctrine as "*infamous*." We are glad to see the Trader taking a proper view of the "infamous" doctrines; although we do not assent to its repeated averments that the "infamous" doctrines were not popular with its party in that body. It is well known that the legislature passed a law *repealing* the charter of the Shawneetown Bank; and it is equally as well known that a bill for *repealing* the charter of the State Bank passed the Senate. How the Trader can reconcile these acts with its *objurgations* in behalf of the Legislature, we are at a loss to imagine. But there is another matter we would be glad to have the Trader explain.—Governor Carlin's message to the legislature was a very popular one with his party,—so much so, that in the House 10,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed, which were distributed over the State by the faithful of the party. That message contained the following paragraph; and we invite the attention of the Trader to it. For our part it appears as plain to us as it can be, that Gov. Carlin assumed the ground that the legislature had all power to repeal charters. If it be not so, we greatly misapprehend his language. He was so understood when the message was laid before the two Houses; and it was on this ground especially, that it was approved and applauded by the party. We thought then, as we do now, that the doctrine of the message, in relation to vested rights, was "infamous," and it is some gratification to us that in this particular we are likely to concur entirely with the Ottowa Free Trader. The following is the paragraph alluded to:

> "The power of a succeeding Legislature to repeal ANY ACT of a preceding one RESULTS FROM THE VERY NATURE OF OUR INSTITUTIONS. It is the ONLY EFFECTUAL SECURITY of the rights of individuals against the invasion of corporate bodies. The period has arrived when it has become necessary that THIS POWER SHOULD BE ASSERTED AND EXERCISED. The careless and unguarded manner in which chartered privileges have been granted, the boldness and impunity with which those privileges have been abused, and injury which has thus been inflicted upon the people, forcibly illustrate the ABSURDITY AND DANGER OF SUBSCRIBING TO THE DOCTRINE OF VESTED RIGHTS. The only effectual mode of restraining the grasping and overreaching spirit of monopolies, and of confining them within their chartered limits, IS BY A PROMPT AND WHOLESOME EXERCISE OF THE REPEALING POWER. Prudence, of course, would dictate that this power should never be wantonly or unnecessarily employed, but when the conduct of a corporate institution renders it necessary, or the public welfare demands it—IT SHOULD BE UNHESITATINGLY EXERCISED."

We now ask the Trader, in all candor, if the leading man of his party, with the sanction of his party friends, and a party legislature, has not sanctioned the doctrines the editor pronounces "*infamous*?"

VALUE OF A JUDICIAL OPINION.—When Gov. FORD gave his written opinion on the constitutionality of the Shawneetown Bank Charter, not a man in the State doubted that it affirmed its constitutionality. Now the Register says, on the authority as it intimates, of Gov. FORD, that his opinion was against the constitutionality of the Bank charter!! The worst enemies of Gov. Ford could not place him in a more unenviable position than does this statement of the Register.

END OF THE WAR—OVERTHROW OF THE TRIUMVIRATE—TRIUMPH OF THE REYNOLDS CLIQUES—SMITH NOMINATED.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., April 27, 1843.

To the Journal:

The loco foco District Convention assembled at Kaskaskia on Monday last, and on Tuesday morning nominated Robert Smith, Esquire, *alias* the "Genessee Farmer," of Madison county, as the candidate to be supported by the democracy of the first district for Congress.

Now for particulars. The result of this contest will doubtless surprise every reflecting man, I care not to which party he may acknowledge allegiance: that a man almost unknown beyond the confines of his own county—without friends—without even serious pretensions, to succeed in obtaining the nomination over the combined forces of two powerful cliques—over the Reynolds—Trumbull—anti-Ford clique—headed by Trumbull, and backed up by the yeomanry of the democratic party—and over the Triumvirate or Executive clique, led on by Shields, Koerner and Bissell, supported by the Chief Magistrate of the State—the Bull clique of Springfield—the loco foco members of the legislature from this district, and all the unfledged lawyers and baby politicians of the country—should be nominated!

The delegates went to the scene of war pledged as follows:

Reynolds.		*Shields.*		*Smith.*	
St. Clair,	4	Monroe,	2	Bond,	2
Union,	2	Randolph,	3	Madison,	4
Washington,	1	Perry,	2		—
Clinton,	1	Alexander,	2		6
	—	Jackson,	2		
	8	Clinton, &c.	1		
		Not known,	1		
			—		
			13		

The Convention proceeded to ballot, and the vote stood as follows:

Smith,	14
Shields,	11
Reynolds,	2

This was the work of a few minutes, and the result disappointed Shields, disappointed Smith, and disappointed the democratic party all over the district. Yet the nomination takes like wild-fire with the party, and is as popular a one, as could have been made taking all things into consideration. Had the Convention failed in nominating Smith, they would have broken up in a row without making a nomination. Shields and Reynolds I have no doubt each involuntarily exclaimed, on the annunciation of the result, "*O! Lord deliver me from my friends,—I can protect myself against my enemies.*"

Gov. Reynolds said this morning, "Tell the boys I shall now resume the practice of the law in all of its *variations*." The Governor now sets his stakes for the U. S. Senate. Shields and Trumbull ditto for the next Congressional contest (one year from next August.)

The Whigs will probably have no convention, but will unite on some good whig and enter the contest with buoyant spirits, and a determination to leave no stone unturned to secure success.

Yours, truly, SOUTHERNER.

Political Paragraphs.

LOCO TROUBLES.

The Calhounites are direct and explicit in their responses to the Van Buren men, on the subject of the Locofoco convention for nominating a President. The former are for holding it at a late day, and the latter determined that it shall be holden in November next, and there seems to be very little disposition to compromise. The Charleston Mercury, the prime organ of all the Calhoun men in creation, thus communes with the Ritchies of the Richmond Enquirer:

"The Richmond Enquirer asks us if the Democracy, or a majority of the Democratic party, are in favor of an earlier day, if we will still 'uncompromisingly insist' upon May, 1844? We answer '*yes*,' because it is important to the success of the principles of the party that the tariff be settled before a nomination is made, and we recognize no party duty as paramount to an honest regard for the professed principles of the party."

THE GLOBE AND MADISONIAN.

THE GLOBE.—The Globe in a recent article thus speaks of the present administration:

"The administration of apostates, utterly abjured by the honest men of both parties, without having a solitary friend returned as yet to either branch of the next Congress—having no principle to build up a party upon—no system of measures but that which the country has marked with its reprobation—now addresses itself altogether to the cupidity of the mercenary, to enlist a body of Swiss for followers."

The Madisonian says:

"The Globe junto manage capitally. They managed to obtain jobs of printing from the present administration by means of bribery."

The following is from Governor Porter's organ at Harrisburgh—

LANCASTER INTELLIGENCER.—This paper, which is the acknowledged mouth piece of James Buchanan, has joined the Keystone in its denunciation of Gov. Porter. The leading article in Tuesday's Intelligencer has been by some attributed to the pen of Senator Champneys.—We care not who may be the author of the article, but we desire to know whether it was inserted with the "advice and consent" of Mr Buchanan. The people are anxious to have this matter explained. If it is the determination of the Buchanan men to make war, upon the Governor, we, promise them, that so far as we are concerned, they shall be met in such a spirit as will prove any thing but acceptable to their wishes. We are ready, if provoked into a controversy by the supporters of the "FAVORED SON," to "carry the war into Africa."—*Harrisburg Journal.*

PORTERISM.—The Pennsylvanian says that Mitchell, the principal of the gang of counterfeiters arrested in Philadelphia, on Saturday last, has already been convicted three times and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, but was pardoned on each occasion—and let loose to prey upon the community.

MR. WISE.—We learn that at Hampton, in defining his position with respect to the next Presidential election, he made this significant avowal:—That if his hand was put in a vice, and he was constrained, under insufferable torture, to cast his vote between Martin Van Buren and Henry Clay, he would vote for Mr. Van Buren.—[*Virginia Paper.*

☞ A regular built fight has occurred in the New York Legislature. Two Locos were the parties. McMurray struck another member named Lee, whom the latter caught his antagonist by the snap locks and was proceeding to give him a sound threshing, when they were separated. An hour afterwards, the committee reported a resolution to expel McMurray, which was about to pass, when he made so humble an apology that the House let him off.

The St. Louis Republican, in speaking of the late election in this city, very pertinently remarks—

That the Locofoco party are the avowed repudiators of our country, and to whom we owe the burden of disgrace which such a doctrine entails on us, there can be no doubt. The evidences are daily accumulating. Reckless of all consequences, because they are void of reputation, they practice a system of grab all-you-can and keep-all you-get, not only towards foreign creditors, but their own citizens and neighbors. No plea is too odious or unjust to accomplish their purpose, and the solemn contracts which should bind even the dishonest to honest deeds, are violated by them in their chase for plunder. The demoralizing tendency of this Locofoco doctrine may be easily discovered in the feeling of distress throughout the land, and we thank God it may easily be traced to its authors.

FREE TRADE.

Shall we have a foreign debt against us to be paid in Gold and Silver out of the hard earnings of the Farmer and Laborer, when produce sells at, and labor yields but half its value? Shall the American Mechanic and Laborer be sold out and turned into beggars by British Paupers? These are some of the effect of Locofoco Free Trade! Read and reflect!!—A Protective Tariff, &c.

The Locofoco policy of FREE TRADE, as they call it, is the most ridiculous, and cowardly political folly on record, in the history of the whole world. It amounts to this: That Great Britain shall say to America—You must pay *a* tax of one dollar upon every bushel of wheat which you sell to my subjects: But, at the same time, you, America, shall receive my sovereign dry goods and hardware, and whatever I choose to send into your Market *without ANY tax*! and you shall pay me for it, too, in GOLD and SILVER—*poor as you are!!* Where is the true-hearted American who will stoop, in such debasement as this, at the foot of British Power!

Yet such as this is the Locofoco doctrine of Free Trade!

How stand facts? Cotton excepted, there is not a staple of America received without the most burdensome taxation into the British Market.—Take for example this fact, of which the most authentic evidence is at hand, viz: Upon ninety thousand hogsheads of tobacco, worth in the United States less than seven millions of dollars, a tax is exacted in Europe of over-thirty-five millions of dollars!!! and so, in proportion, with all our staples!

The Locofoco doctrine of Free Trade, then, proposes that, while these ruinous duties are charged by Europe upon our staples, we shall permit that country to flood our shores with her merchandise and manufactures, *free of all* tax whatever! What a debasing policy is this!!

The first result of such a policy is, TO CREATE A LARGE FOREIGN DEBT against this country. If the goods of Europe are sold here without duty; or, in other words, if they are admitted FREE, they will be sold low and bought in large quantities by the Eastern Merchants.—And as the heavy tax imposed upon the produce of America forbids the sale of that produce in the markets of Europe, America will have no dues in Europe with which to balance the account.—Thus it is *buy* ALL and *sell* NONE, and the creation of a foreign debt! This is the first effect of free Trade!

The NEXT result of Free Trade *is to* DRAIN THE COUNTRY OF GOLD AND SILVER.—The Foreign debt, for British goods, must be paid Great Britain will not take her pay in State Bank paper, or in State scrip. We have no National Currency, therefore she must have gold and silver. Well, WHO PAYS the gold and silver? The Farmer, Mechanic and Laborer pay it! pay it in produce, Mechanic wares, and labor sold at half their value! This is the process by which that British debt is paid!!

The Farmer, Mechanic and Laborer owe the the Illinois merchant. They pay him in State Bank paper. The State Bank paper of Indiana is at a discount of twenty-five per cent, in New York, where the Indiana Merchant has to pay for the goods sold to the Farmer and Mechanic here. This twenty-five per cent. the Merchant must pay, in order to get such funds as will wipe out his New York promises. He cannot afford to lose this per cent., and so he makes it up by charging twenty-five per cent. MORE for the goods which he sells; and the poorer class of, the people, in this way, foot the bill! And Farmers and Mechanics, how do you RAISE THE MONEY with which to pay this ruinous foreign debt? It is by selling flour at one dollar per hundred weight! chickens at four cents! and corn at a bit per bushel! !—Mechanics, it is by parting with your toil at half its fair equivalent!

The NEXT result of this Free Trade is TO BEGGAR OUR MECHANICS AND LABORERS. The Laborer in Europe works for his few pence per day, and a great deal of the labor there is pauper labor; bones and sinews, in the shape of men, are put up at auction and farmed out to the highest bidder. This foreign, starving labor finds its way into the manufactories of Great Britain; and the effect of it is to flood our shores with its results—with foreign cloths, hat, boots and shoes, hardware, &c. &c. At the rates there paid for labor, those foreign articles reach this country at a very low price—a price much lower than the American Mechanic can afford to labor in this free land, where toil earns its reward. *The effect is* that the dealer *buys* FOREIGN *hats, boots* and *shoes*, and the American Mechanic must either beg, or place himself in competition with the debasing pauper labor of Europe!! And while he that begs, his property, (if he have any,) is sold by the rude hand of the law, to pay his debts to the Merchant who *sues him*, and WRINGS FROM HIM HIS LAST DOLLAR, WITH WHICH TO PAY A BRITISH DEBT!! American Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers, are you prepared to rush into the support of a Party which advocates such a crushing policy as this?

This, we repeat it, is the Free Trade doctrine

of the Locofocos. It is they who contend that all foreign goods shall be received into our ports free of duty—to be sold here at the rates at which they proceed from the hands of starving foreign laborers—to be bought up and sold throughout our land at the sacrifice of our own domestic industry—and to be paid for in gold and silver, from the pockets of Farmers who are sacrificing their produce, and of Laborers who are half-paid for their toil! And this, when the fact stares us in the face that the very countries, to whom we are thus asked to bend the knee, insolently refuse to deal with us, by taxing the toil of the Husbandman and Laborer with ruinous duties!

The Whigs say to our Rulers—Give us a Protective Tariff! In other words, the Whigs go for a measure of policy like the following: They say TAX the goods of Great Britain—because she taxes ours. Deal with her as she deals with us! Say her pauper workmen shall not inundate our shores with hats or boots, at half the prices which our own Mechanics charge! let them be taxed, for the PROTECTION of our Mechanics, in such a sum as shall prevent European from underselling American labor! Say to Great Britain, [*by a tax* upon her commodities,] you shall no longer have *free* privilege to sell here—to make us your debtor—to drain from us our gold and silver, while you refuse to receive into your ports the result of our sweat and toil! Say to Foreign Nations, by the enactment of such a law—*We* will tax while *you* tax: Whenever the produce of the American Farmer is admitted *free* into *your* ports, then, and not till then, shall you have the freedom of ours! By this policy foreign ports may soon be opened to us, and when that day comes, if come it will it will dawn upon a new era in the Agricultural interests of America.

Are the Freemen of Illinois prepared to go for Locofoco Free Trade.

The Register publishes the rumor that Mr. CLAY will visit Missouri and Illinois in May; but hopes he will come as a private citizen "like Mr. Van Buren, on a visit to the people generally." The Register cannot throw dust in the eyes of the people upon this matter. Mr. Van Buren's trip was designed to perfect the arrangements necessary to secure his nomination for the Presidency. Does not the Register show an evident disposition to shuffle off Mr. Van Buren, for the benefit of their new love, Mr. Calhoun?

FROM CHINA, advices are received to the middle of December. There had been a great riot in Canton, the stores of the English merchants burnt, and their property robbed by the Chinese. The staff on which the British flag had been placed, was burnt by the natives. A number of the shipwrecked crews of two transports, which had gone ashore near Formosa, had been murdered. It was said that the Chinese authorities had punished those concerned in these outrages; but there is some doubt of the truth of this statement. The general opinion at Canton was, that the English would be compelled to have more fighting with the Celestials.

For the Journal.

Falsehood and Ignorance.—The valuation of articles in the State Register is not in the Tariff of 1842; and is oftener wrong than correct. For instance, bar iron is valued at five dollars per ton, instead of 120 dollars; rolled iron at 8 dollars per ton, instead of about 100 dollars per ton; pig iron at five dollars per ton, instead of a much larger value; and many other instance of gross ignorance or falsehood. The value of Turkey and Brussels carpeting is put at 8 dollars per yard, and Saxony and Wilton at two dollars per yard.—I presumed Saxony carpetting was worth more than Turkey or Brussels, by the duty being greater, and as Saxony wool is considered the finest in the world. I expect that Mrs. Trollop is good authority with the Register. Let the following extract from her 'Factory Boy' decide the question. She describes a princely mansion in the following order: "The furniture is uniformly rich throughout; the picture frames in the best style of art; *Saxony* carpets in the *drawing* rooms; *Turkey* ditto in the *dining* rooms; *Brussels* in the *bed* rooms, and, indeed, not a single inch of *Kidderminster* any where except in the *garrets.*"

VERITAS.

THE STATE BANK.—Mr. Purple in a communication to the Governor, states that "up to the 10th day of April, 1843:

"Amount of specie paid out,	$135,397 92
" of certificates issued,	385,363 32
" of paper redeemed,	520,761 24
debts of the parent Bank, 54,677 76	
Amount of certificates outstanding,	330,685 56
" of notes	918,105 60

Since the 10th inst., probably about $50,000 more of the circulation has been redeemed. Certificates to a considerable amount have also been received at the different agencies in payment of debts."

It seems to be now certain that the Cabinet will remain as it is,—the movement of Mr. Van Buren in New York having changed the disposition of Mr. Tyler in regard to his cabinet.

EXTRA JOURNAL.

Whig Candidates for Congress.

6TH DISTRICT.

O. H. BROWNING.

7TH DISTRICT.

JOHN J. HARDIN.

We present the names of the Whig candidates for Congress, for the 6th and 7th Districts. They are men of talents, of tried and approved fidelity, and, if elected, will ably represent our State in Congress. That they will both be elected, we feel strong confidence. That result will be certain to be attained if the whigs of the two districts do their duty.

Our next number will contain the official proceedings of the Conventions which nominated these gentlemen.

War among the Locos!

It is well understood that Mr. Calhoun and his friends insist that a Convention for the nomination, of a candidate for the Presidency, shall not be held until May, 1844, and that the delegates to be sent to said convention shall be elected by meetings in the several Congressional Districts. Mr. Calhoun and his friends give as their reasons for taking these grounds, that the Tariff question should be settled before the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency—(having no confidence in the professions of some of the leaders of the party in the North and West, of a willingness on their part to sacrifice the interests of the free white laborers of the country, for the benefit of slave owners in some of the cotton growing States;—at least, the friends of Mr. Calhoun intend that the bargain proposed shall be consummated, and *the price paid,* before the Southern Presidential votes shall be placed within the control of the loco foco party;) and, second, Mr. Calhoun intends, by requiring a delegates to be elected in each Congresssonal District, to place it out of the power of Mr. Van Buren or any other individual to "pack" or Ruckerise the Convention. These are the positions assumed by Mr. Calhoun and his friends. The letter published in the last State Register from Mr. Calhoun shows that neither himself nor his friends will abide by the nomination of any Convention unless "fair called and fairly constituted," and upon the principles as herein stated.

With these facts known to the whole people, a Convention was held in Virginia last winter, by the friends of Mr. Van Buren in the Legislature of that State, which fixed upon the 4th of November next, the meeting of the Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Van Buren's friends in the New York Legislature, some days since, acting in concert with Virginia, hold a meeting, which agreed upon the same time for holding the Convention, nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and called a *State Convention* for the appointment of delegates to the national Convention. These movements, regarded by Mr. Calhoun as designed to crush his ambitious aspirings, are denounced by the presses in his interest, and by all his partizans. The Tyler and Buchanan presses, whose editors imagine they have something to say on the subject, are quite boisterous against these measures of Mr. Van Buren.

The Philadelphia Sentinel, (a Buchanan paper,) speaks thus to the point—

"It does not become the democrats of New York, who at the last election lost their Presidential candidate, to name to the party when, and where, the national convention shall assemble.—There were nineteen States voted against Mr. Van Buren, and New York was one of the nineteen."

The Sentinel asserts, as a settled fact, that the Convention will not be held until May, 1844.

Mr. Van Buren also finds opposition where it was not expected. A meeting at Tammany Hall in New York, passed resolutions denouncing the proceedings of the meeting at Albany which nominated him.

The "Washington Spectator," (the organ of Mr. Calhoun,) most seriously declares that, if Mr. Van Buren and his friends persist in their present measures, they will "disorganize the democratic party,"—that the movement at Albany was the work of "wire pullers"—that the democracy of New York would not sanction it—and adds, in substance, that the Calhoun men in that State will go to work and elect delegates to the national convention of 1844, without any regard to the directions of Mr. Van Buren. That paper further says—

The Convention of Virginia was made to *lead off* in this new-and disorganizing movement. Disguise it as they may, it is so; but we sincerely trust the Republican party of Virginia will never sustain *the insidious attempts at dictation which have been made, as if by concert, both at Richmond and Albany.* They will not prove disorganizers, or sustain the movement which was first made in Virginia by a well-drilled Convention, who flung a fireball of discord into the Democratic camp; and, if followed up, must produce dissension, which will convulse the Republican party to its centre.

In the midst of this melee, Mr. Buchanan's friends in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have met in Convention, and after nominating Mr. B. for President, resolved that "the national convention assemble at Baltimore in May, 1844, the delegates *not* to be elected by Congressional districts but to be appointed by a State Convention"—thus opposing the plans both of Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Van Buren.

There is an amusing bye-play in this affair between the Globe and Madisonian. The Madisonian says that Mr. Van Buren is in a fair way for blasting his prospects, that his November convention will not be held, and that he will be defeated in the May convention. In another article the Madisonian recommends all good democrats to lay their candidates for the Presidency aside, and do "justice to John Tyler;" and adds—

The great Republican party, by uniting on President Tyler in 1844, will strengthen and confirm the ties which now bind it together. The Bank being dead and disposed of, the next Congress will find no difficulty in passing a constitutional measure for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and adopting a just Revenue Tariff embodying the elements of stability. These being done, with "Justice to John Tyler" inscribed on their banners in 1844, hundreds of thousands who voted for Harrison and Tyler in 1840, would be indissolubly united with the Democracy through all after time.

The Globe thus replies to this invitation:

The late Doctor Thornton formerly Superintendant of the Patent Office in this city used to tell the following story, from which Messrs. Tyler, Webster, and Spencer, and the other *ers,* probably, took the hint of their present system of tactics. The Doctor, who was originally a Quaker, while residing in one of the West India islands, joined with a number of friends of the same persuasion in erecting a meeting-house, or church, on the plan of a Tontine; the last surviving member becoming entitled to the building.—In process of time, the members of the company died off, until there were only have a dozen left; when one of them a cunning fellow, [like Mr. Tyler,] took an opportunity to get into the house, where he gravely and formally read the other five members out of the meeting and kept possession as the sole survivor, denouncing all the others as apostates.

Finding himself disinherited—cut off without shilling—Mr. Tyler, after trying in vain to head the Whig party, condescended to knock at the humble door of Democracy. He whispered through the keyhole, and, like the wolf in Little Red Riding Hood, imitated, as well as he could, the voice of the old grandmother. But all would not do. The inmates knew him of old, and threw a gourdful of hot water into his face—which made him scamper off, shaking his head as if he had a flea in his ear. Whereupon Mr. Tyler [in imitation of Dr. Thornton's friend] forthwith read all the Democracy out of the church, and declared he was the only orthodox man among them!

The old adage, that "*when rogues fall out honest men get their rights,*" will receive entire confirmation at the next Presidential election.

☞Judge McKinley, at the late term of the United States' Circuit Court for the eastern district of Louisiana, decided, in a case of Bankruptcy, appealed from the District to the Circuit Court, that the Bankrupt law was constituitonal. His language is plain and decisive. He says: "The act of Congress to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved the 19th day of August 1841, is a valid and binding law, according to the Constitution of the United States."

Mr. Cushing has returned from Washington to Massachusetts with a determination to run for Congress. It is said that he is losing influence with the administration.

Mass Meeting in Macon County.

At a called meeting of the Whigs of Old Macon, at the Court House in Decatur, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, 1843, for the purpose of appointing two delegates to attend the District Convention, to be holden at Charleston, Coles County, on the 10th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person, to be run at the next August election, by the whigs of this District for representative to Congress. Col. J. C. PUGH was called to the chair and W. W. OGLESBY, appointed Secretary.

On motion of Doct. J. BARNES, George W. Powers, was called on to address the meeting, who arose and addressed the meeting in his usual spirited, and happy manner, for about twenty minutes, and in conclusion, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, our heritage of freedom was acquired by the personal sacrifices, the treasures, and the blood of our venerated sires, and

Whereas, sleepless vigilance, firm resolves, and tireless efforts, are as necessary to guard and maintain our independence, as were a heroic virtue, a dauntless courage, and an entire sacrifice of self to achieve it; and

Whereas, according to an immutable principle of human virtue, man is much more assiduous in the pursuits of evil, than of good, because conscientiousness, and virtue, and patriotism, are quiet and passive in their nature, unless when roused to some *great* effort; while vice and error, ever since the Arch Fiend first whispered the words of temptation to our first mother in Eden, are ever active and vigilant agents; and

Whereas, we have to contend against an opposition well marshaled, well officered, well drilled;—an opposition stung to redoubled exertions by unexpected defeat, and cheered on to the contest by subsequent triumphs of *light detachments,* from our invincible host; and

Whereas, the energies of our whole people are palsied—our luxuriant fields, withering beneath the pestiferous influence, of wild, of heedless, of desperate experiments, with which for ten long years SELF-STYLED Democracy has plagued the land: disregarding the land-marks of experienced, skilful navigators—landmarks reared by our Fathers—driving out upon an unknown sea without chart or compass: contemning principles tested and approved by the experience of half a century: and

Whereas, by concert of action it is that any good may be accomplished; therefore

Resolved, That we accord in sentiment with the mass meeting at the Capitol of our State, recommending a general organization, in order in this most important crisis, to bring out all our strength—for he who will not defend his liberties is not worthy their enjoyment.

Resolved, That WM. F. THORNTON, of Shelbyville, Shelby county, is the choice of this Convention, as a candidate before the lovers of freedom, of law, of order, of general prosperity, in this District to represent them in the Congress of the U. States.

Resolved, That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, the patriot, the orator and the statesman—a man whose patriotism is murmured by every wave that ripples along the fertile shores of the broad Missisippi; whose devotion to his country is testified by the loud roar of the hoarse Atlantic, bearing upon its breezes the triumphant shouts of the victorious and free—

"*Thine is the power that urged us on,*
And nerved each daring blow,"

And whose principles are written in the bright characters of successful enterprise, over the whole face of this fair land—is the first, the highest, the only choice of this Convention as a candidate to fill the highest office in the gift of a free people.

Resolved, That two delegates be appointed by this Convention to meet with delegates from other portions of this District at Charleston, Coles county, on the 10th day of May next, to select a candidate for Congress.

Resolved, That said delegates have power to fill vacancies.

On motion of Gen. James King, Geo. W. Powers and Col. I. C. Pugh were appointed delegates to attend said Convention.

On motion of Dr. J. Barnes, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Vigilance for the several precincts of this county—Jas. Rea, Benj. Peiser and Anderson Froman, for Drapers; Joseph Stickel, Chas. Emerson and John G. Taylor, for Foster's; and G. W. Powers, Fielding House and W. W. Oglesby, for Decatur.

On motion of G. W. Powers, the following gentlemen were appointed an Executive Committee: Joseph Kauffman, James Renshaw, Gen. J. King, R. P. Wren and Thomas Gowan.

On motion of J. R. Gorin, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Sangamo Journal and Charleston Courier.

ISAAC C. PUGH, President.

W. W. OGLESBY, Sec'y.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—The Siamese twins so often exhibited in all parts of this country, and who have been residing for several years past in North Carolina, where they purchased a plantation, were on Thursday the 13th ult., married at Wilkes, county N. C. (by Elder Colby Sparks of the Baptist Church,) to Misses Sarah and Adelaide, daughters of Mr. David Yates, of Wilkes county, N. C. The wonder is that a Baptist Church Elder could have been found to aid in perpetrating this enormity.

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